THE DIPTERA OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA. XII.

FAMILY TIPULIDAE. PART IV.*

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(*Communicated by F. H. Taylor, F.R.E.S., F.Z.S.*)

(Eleven Text-figures.)

[Read 25th June, 1941.]

In the present instalment I am considering a further series collected by Mr. Frank H. Taylor, chiefly at Aitape and Wewak. Types of the novelties will be returned to Mr. Taylor and will be preserved in the collection of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine of the University of Sydney. As before, I herewith express my deepest thanks to Director Harvey Sutton, of the School of Public Health, and to my colleague, Mr. Frank H. Taylor, who has added so materially to our knowledge of the Diptera of New Guinea.

Limoniinae.

limoniini.

Limonia (Limonia) umbrata perreducta, n. subsp.

♂.—Length about 4–4·5 mm.; wing 4·5–5 mm.

♀.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 4·5 mm.

Similar to the typical form but with the apex of each gonapophysis of the male terminalia reduced to a single conical or peg-like point instead of the bilobed blade of typical *umbrata*. In the holotype, the dark wing pattern is paler and less conspicuous than in the other specimens.

Holotype, ♂, Wewak, 25th October, 1936. Allotopotype, ♀, 21st November, 1936. Paratype, ♂, Aitape, 8th January, 1937 (F. H. Taylor).

The species *umbrata* (de Meijere) is widespread not only in the tropics of the Oriental Region but also in the Neotropics (Cuba, Mexico, Brazil), to which latter region it evidently has been transported by human means.

Limonia (Laosa) innuba, n. sp.

General colouration brownish-yellow; antennae with scape and pedicel black, the flagellum yellowish-brown; halteres yellow, the knob brownish-black at apex; legs yellow, the terminal tarsal segments darkened; wings whitish-hyaline on basal half, weakly infumated on outer portion; a darker brown pattern, including a major area beyond cord; certain of cells variegated by whitish areas; Rs strongly arcuated; cell 2nd A wide; abdominal tergites obscure-yellow, the caudal borders broadly black; sternites more uniformly yellow.

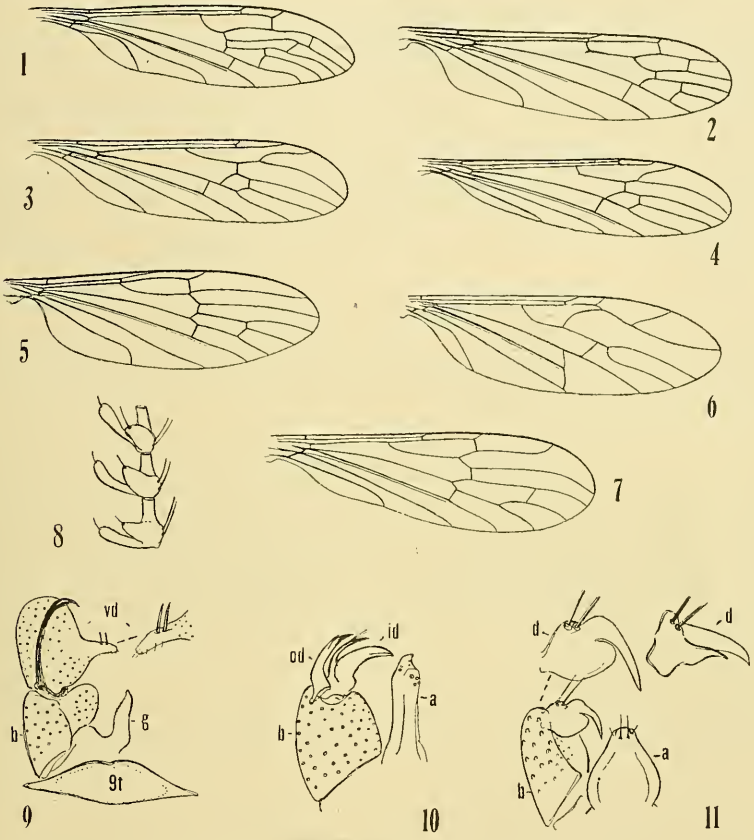
♀.—Length about 10 mm.; wing 10 mm.

Rostrum black, shiny; palpi brownish-black. Antennae with scape and pedicel black, flagellum pale yellowish-brown; terminal flagellar segment elongate, exceeding the penultimate. Anterior vertex narrow, grey, as are the posterior orbits; remainder of dorsum of head darker grey.

Pronotum obscure brownish-yellow. Mesonotum almost uniformly brownish-yellow, the praescutum without distinct stripes, the humeral region a trifle darker; scutal lobes slightly darker; scutellum and mediotergite more pruinose. Pleura obscure brownish-yellow, the anepisternum a little darker. Halteres yellow, the apex of knob brownish-black. Legs with the coxae yellow, the fore pair more infuscated; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs yellow, the outer tarsal segments infuscated. Wings (Fig. 1) with the ground colour of basal half whitish-hyaline, of the distal portion weakly infuscated; a slightly darker brown pattern, as follows: at arculus; a narrow oblique band crossing

* Continued from These Proceedings, lxi, 1936, 322.

the basal fourth of wing, extending from vein R to the margin at end of vein 2nd A; small isolated spots at origin of Rs and end of vein 1st A; a large darkened area beginning at cord and including more than one-half of the remainder of wing to shortly beyond the level of the outer supernumerary cross-vein in cell R_3, variegated by linear whitish lines in cell R_3 before the cross-vein, in basal third of cell R_5 and in the



Text-figs. 1-11.

1.—*Limonia* (*Laosa*) *innuba*, n. sp., venation. 2.—*L.* (*Rhipidia*) *diploclada*, n. sp., venation. 3.—*Helius* (*Rhampholimnobia*) *diffusus*, n. sp., venation. 4.—*H.* (*R.*) *nimbus*, n. sp., venation. 5.—*Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *delandi*, n. sp., venation. 6.—*Trentepohlia* (*Trentepohlia*) *delectabilis*, n. sp., venation. 7.—*Riedelomyia papuensis*, n. sp., venation. 8.—*Limonia* (*Rhipidia*) *diploclada*, n. sp., three flagellar segments. 9.—*L.* (*R.*) *diploclada*, n. sp., male terminalia. 10.—*Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *delandi*, n. sp., male terminalia. 11.—*Riedelomyia papuensis*, n. sp., male terminalia.

a, aedeagus; *b*, basistyle; *d*, dististyle; *g*, gonapophysis; *id*, inner dististyle; *od*, outer dististyle; *t*, tergite; *vd*, ventral dististyle.

basal portions of cells 1st M_2 and 2nd M_2, respectively; vaguer and less clearly defined areas lying more distally in cells R_3 and R_5; veins pale, a trifle darker in the clouded areas. Venation: Rs strongly arcuated; branches of Rs sinuous, cell R_3 widest on basal portion, narrowest at midlength; cell R_5 narrowest on basal third, widest at midlength; both veins deflected strongly caudad on outer portions, so cell R_2 at margin is unusually wide; supernumerary cross-veins in cells R_3 and R_5 relatively faint; cell 1st M_2 widened at distal end, with m-cu at near one-third its length; cell 2nd A wide.

Abdominal tergites obscure-yellow, the caudal margins broadly black, especially on segments two to four, narrower on segments five and six, the subterminal segments uniformly blackened; sternites obscure-yellow, the second segment more brownish; subgenital shield reddish-brown, darker basally; cerci slender, simple and acute at tips.

Holotype, ♀, Vanimo, 21st December, 1936 (F. H. Taylor).

The nearest relative of this very distinct fly is *Limonia* (*Laosa*) *bipartita* Alexander, of San Cristoval Island, Western Polynesia (*Proc. California Acad. Sci.*, (4) xxii, 1936, 5, fig. 2), which differs in the yellow rostrum, pale antennal scape and pedicel, and in the distinct wing pattern.

Limonia (Laosa) falcata Alexander.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., lx, 1935, 55, fig. 3.

The unique type, a ♂, was from Rabaul, New Britain. A second ♂: Aitape, 26th December, 1936 (F. H. Taylor).

Limonia (Libnotes) mopsa Alexander.

Philipp. J. Sci., liv, 1934, 450, pl. 1, fig. 11.

The types were from Bogadjim (Stephansort), Astrolabe Bay, New Guinea. Three further specimens: Wewak, 26th January, 1937; Aitape, 27th December, 1936 (F. H. Taylor).

Limonia (Dicranomyia) misera (Riedel).

Dicranomyia misera Riedel, *Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung.*, xviii, 1921, 131, fig. 1.

The types were from Madang (Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, New Guinea), collected by Biró. One ♀, Aitape, 26th December, 1936 (F. H. Taylor). In this specimen, m-cu is at or just before the fork of M.

Limonia (Rhipidia) diploclada, n. sp.

Allied to *plurinervis*; mesonotum grey, the praescutum with a black median stripe; antennal flagellum bipectinate, the branches unequal; legs black, the femoral bases restrictedly yellow; wings greyish, cells C and Sc brownish-black; sparse brown seams and clouds, including the centres of cells R_2 and 2nd R_3; a supernumerary cross-vein in cell R_3 at near two-thirds the length; abdomen brownish-grey, the caudal margins of the segments narrowly pale; terminalia yellow; male terminalia with rostral spines two, equal.

♂.—Length about 5 mm.; wing, 6 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae black; flagellar segments bipectinate, the branches slightly unequal, one being a little shorter and more flattened than the other which is slightly expanded at outer end (Fig. 8). Head brownish-black; anterior vertex reduced to a linear strip.

Pronotum brownish-black above, more greyish laterally. Mesonotal praescutum grey with a black median stripe that is narrowly split behind; posterior sclerites of notum grey-pruinose, sparsely variegated with brown. Pleura grey. Halteres short, yellow, the knobs infuscated. Legs with the coxae darkened basally, yellow at tips; trochanters yellow; femora black, the bases narrowly yellow, most extensively so on the posterior legs where more than the basal third is included; remainder of legs black. Wings (Fig. 2) greyish; cells C and Sc brownish-black; stigma light brown, lying before vein R_2; narrow brown seams along cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2; pale grey areas in centres of cells R_2 and 2nd R_3; veins brown, darker in the infuscated areas. Venation: Sc relatively long, Sc_1 ending about opposite one-fifth the length of Rs, Sc_2 about opposite the origin of the latter vein; Rs angulated and strongly spurred at origin; supernumerary cross-vein in cell R_3 at near two-thirds the length of cell; m-cu about one-third its length before fork of M.

Abdomen brownish-grey, the caudal margins of segments narrowly pale; terminalia yellow. Male terminalia (Fig. 9) with the tergite, 9t, transverse, the lateral portions produced into narrow points, the caudal margin very slightly emarginate. Ventral dististyle, *vd*, relatively small, fleshy, subequal in extent to the basistyle *b*; rostral prolongation with two equal spines, placed at near midlength of the prolongation. Margin of gonapophysis, *g*, microscopically serrulate.

Holotype, ♂, Wewak, 18th February, 1937 (J. R. Rigby).

The nearest ally of the present fly is *Limonia* (*Rhipidia*) *plurinervis* (Riedel), of New Guinea, which has a unipectinate antenna and differs further in slight details of

colouration of the body and wings. It seems very possible that these two species are derivatives of the subgenus *Idioglochina* Alexander rather than of *Rhipidia*, but until intermediate forms are discovered, it seems advisable to refer them to this latter group to where they would run by means of existing keys to the Tipulidae.

HELIUS (RHAMPHOLIMNOBIA) DIFFUSUS, n. sp.

General colouration of mesonotum yellow, with a conspicuous dark brown lateral stripe, extending from behind the humeral region of praescutum along the dorsopleural membrane to the base of abdomen; rostrum relatively short, black; halteres yellow; legs yellow, the femora with the extreme tips and a narrow subterminal ring dark brown; tibiae yellow, the tips narrowly dark brown; wings whitish-subhyaline, the prearcular and narrow costal regions yellow; a diffuse, relatively sparse, pale brown, reticulated pattern; m-cu before fork of M; abdominal tergites dark brown, with broad, obscure-yellow, posterior borders; sternites yellow, with a dark spot on either side of the basal ring.

♀.—Length about 6 mm.; wing, 5 mm.

Rostrum black, relatively short, a little exceeding the remainder of head; palpi black. Antennae with scape and pedicel black, flagellum brown; flagellar segments oval. Head brownish-grey.

Pronotum dark. Mesothorax yellow, with a conspicuous, dark brown, lateral stripe extending from behind the humeral region of praescutum along the dorsopleural membrane, passing through the base of halteres to the abdomen; scutal lobes and mediotergite less conspicuously darkened. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; femora yellow, with the extreme tip and a slightly wider subterminal ring dark brown, the two dark annuli enclosing a wider yellow ring; tibiae yellow, the tips narrowly but conspicuously dark brown; tarsi yellow, the terminal segments darkened. Wings (Fig. 3) whitish-subhyaline, the costal border and prearcular field conspicuously light yellow; a relatively heavy, reticulated, pale brown pattern, much paler and more diffuse than in *papuanus* but distributed much the same, the reticulations more sparse than in *reticulata*. Venation: m-cu more than one-half its length before fork of M.

Abdomen bicoloured, the tergites dark brown with broad, obscure-yellow posterior borders, the latter a little less extensive than the darkened portions; sternites yellow, with a dark spot on either side of basal ring; genital segment and the very long valves of ovipositor yellow.

Holotype, ♀, Aitape, 1st November, 1937 (F. H. Taylor).

Helius (*Rhampholimnobia*) *diffusus* is most similar to *H.* (*R.*) *papuanus* Alexander, in the relatively short rostrum and general arrangement of the wing-pattern, differing conspicuously in the pattern of the body and legs. It is becoming increasingly difficult to separate the members of the two subgeneric groups *Rhampholimnobia* Alexander and *Eurhamphidia* Alexander although it is still possible to define them on venation. Both appear to be dominant groups of the genus in the Papuan subregion.

HELIUS (RHAMPHOLIMNOBIA) NIMBUS, n. sp.

General colouration black, the caudal borders of the abdominal sternites light grey; antennae short, only a little longer than the relatively short rostrum; knobs of halteres weakly darkened; legs black, the extreme bases of tibiae whitened, the tarsi chiefly yellow; wings with a brownish tinge, very restrictedly patterned with dark brown; costal fringe (♂) long and conspicuous; m-cu at or shortly before fork of M.

♂.—Length about 4·5–5 mm.; wing, 4·5–5 mm.

♀.—Length about 6–6·5 mm.; wing, 4·8–5·2 mm.

Rostrum slightly more than one-half longer than remainder of head, black; palpi black. Antennae short, only a little longer than the rostrum; flagellar segments oval, the verticils secund, considerably longer than the segments. Head dull black.

Thorax almost uniformly black, the surface subnitidous; median area of scutum more pruinose. Halteres with stem whitish, the large knobs weakly darkened. Legs with the coxae and trochanters black; femora light brown basally, passing into black; tibiae black, the extreme bases narrowly but evidently white; tarsi light brown, paling

to yellow on and beyond the basitarsi; terminal segments slightly darker. Wings (Fig. 4) with a brownish tinge, very restrictedly patterned with dark brown, including the stigma, a spot at origin of Rs, cord and outer end of cell 1st M_2; a dusky marginal seam the entire width of cell R_3; prearcular field weakly infumated; cells C and Sc a trifle more yellowish than the remainder of ground; veins brownish-black. Costal fringe (♂) long and conspicuous. Venation: Basal section of Rs relatively long, weakly angulated to short-spurred at origin; second section of Rs subequal to or a little longer than r-m; m-cu at or shortly before fork of M; cell 1st M_2 small, its inner end pointed.

Abdomen black, the caudal margins of the sternites light grey, in cases more or less interrupted at the midline; terminalia obscure-yellow, the basistyles darkened on apical halves. Male terminalia with both dististyles elongate, the outer with two short blackened teeth at apex, the inner subequal in length, provided with long coarse setae.

Holotype, ♂, Aitape, 26th December, 1936. Allotype, ♀, Wewak, 23rd November, 1936. Paratopotypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, with holotype, 26th December, 1936–14th January, 1937 (F. H. Taylor).

Helius (*Rhampholimnobia*) *nimbus* is quite distinct from the other species of the subgenus so far made known. It is closest to *H.* (*R.*) *brevinasus* Alexander and *H.* (*R.*) *papuanus* Alexander, but is readily told by the colouration of the body, legs and wings.

Gonomyia (Idiocera) punctipennis (Edwards).

Gonomyia (Ptilostena) punctipennis Edwards, *Treubia*, vii, 1926, 140.

One male, Wewak, 14th November, 1936 (Dr. C. M. Deland). The species is widespread in the Austromalayan Islands. The present specimen has the middle dististyle of the terminalia longer than in Philippine material, being about three-fourths as long as the outer dististyle, yet certainly appears to be conspecific. In Edwards's figure of the male terminalia, the aedeagus appears as a simple straight rod but in the present material and others that I have seen, the organ, as seen in profile, appears of rather peculiar structure. It terminates in a long spinous point, on the ventral face with two protuberances, the more basal one at near midlength, blackened and sharp-edged, the outer protuberance subacute in profile and uniformly pale.

Teucholabis (Teucholabis) delandi, n. sp.

General colouration orange-yellow, the praescutum with three black stripes, the lateral pair with their cephalic ends outcurved to the margin; scutellum and mediotergite broadly blackened; head silvery-grey; halteres black; femora yellow, the outer third of fore femora, outer two-thirds of mid-femora, and all of posterior femora black; tibiae and basitarsi obscure-yellow, the tips narrowly blackened; wings yellowish-subhyaline, the stigma and a marginal radial seam dark brown; a paler brown seam along cord; cell 1st M_2 long, subequal to cell 2nd M_2; abdomen orange throughout.

♂.—Length about 6 mm.; wing, 6–6·2 mm.

♀.—Length about 6–6·5 mm.; wing, 5·5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black, the former shorter than the remainder of head. Antennae black throughout; flagellar segments oval, the verticils exceeding the segments in length. Head light silvery-grey.

Pronotum orange. Mesonotal praescutum orange, patterned with black; median stripe not reaching the suture behind; lateral stripes at their cephalic ends deflected strongly laterad to margin of sclerite, the posterior ends crossing the suture on to the scutal lobes; scutellum and most of mediotergite extensively blackened, the remainder of mesonotum yellow. Pleura yellow, the ventral sternopleurite a little more reddish. Halteres black, the extreme base of stem yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; fore femora yellow, with a little more than the outer third black; middle femora with nearly the outer two-thirds black; posterior femora uniformly blackened, excepting the extreme bases which are yellow; tibiae and basitarsi obscure-yellow, the tips narrowly and weakly blackened; remainder of tarsi black. Wings (Fig. 5) yellowish-subhyaline; stigma and a narrow marginal seam in outer radial field dark brown, the latter ending at vein R_5; a much paler brown seam along cord, in cases this scarcely evident; veins dark brown, more yellowish in the prearcular region. Costal fringe (♂)

relatively long. Venation: Sc_1 ending shortly before midlength of Rs, Sc_2 some distance from its tip, shortly beyond origin of Rs; cell 1st M_2 long and narrow, subequal in length to cell 2nd M_2; m-cu its own length or less beyond fork of M. In the paratype, the right wing has cell M_2 open by the atrophy of m, the left wing being normal.

Abdomen uniformly orange throughout. Male terminalia (Fig. 10) with the basistyle obtusely rounded at apex. Outer dististyle, *od*, small, terminating in an acute spine, the outer margin before apex with a more slender appressed spine. Inner dististyle, *id*, appearing as a flattened curved blade, at base on outer margin with a long curved rod that is about two-thirds as long as the blade itself, beyond midlength bearing two long, closely approximated setae.

Holotype, ♂, Wewak, 16th November, 1936 (Deland and Taylor). Allotopotype, ♀, with type. Paratopotypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 26th November, 1936. Paratype, 1 ♀, Vanimo, 14th December, 1936 (F. H. Taylor).

I am very pleased to name this species in honour of the collector of part of the type series, Dr. C. M. Deland. The fly is generally similar to *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *exclusa* (Walker), of north-western New Guinea, differing especially in the light grey head, pattern of praescutum, colouration of the legs and wings, and in the uniformly orange abdomen.

Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) delectabilis, n. sp.

General colouration of mesonotum yellow, patterned with black, including a ∩-shaped area on either side of the posterior half of praescutum; pleura chiefly black, variegated with paler; halteres and legs yellow; wings whitish, heavily patterned with brown, arranged chiefly as three crossbands that are more or less interconnected and broken by whitish droplets; Rs and petiole of cell R_3 arcuated; abdomen black, the caudal margins of the segments grey.

♀.—Length about 5·5 mm.; wing, 4·5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennae with scape brownish-black; succeeding segments pale testaceous-brown, passing into darker brown. Head ochreous, darker behind.

Pronotum brownish-black. Mesonotal praescutum with the ground colour yellow, on either side of posterior half with a ∩-shaped brown marking encircling the usual yellow lateral stripes; median region of praescutum on posterior half less clearly darkened; scutum obscure-yellow, each lobe conspicuously patterned with dark brown; scutellum brownish-black, the central portion very narrowly and indistinctly paler; mediotergite pale on cephalic half, the posterior portion dark brown. Pleura chiefly brownish-black, variegated with paler, more testaceous, including the dorsopleural membrane and portions of the mesopleura, before and behind the mesepisternum. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with the coxae brownish-black; trochanters obscure-yellow; remainder of legs pale yellow, only the terminal tarsal segments dark brown. Wings (Fig. 6) whitish, heavily patterned with brown, forming three major crossbands, the basal two interconnected in cell M; basal band extending to vein Cu, thence greatly narrowed across cells Cu, 1st A and 2nd A, variegated by two ground droplets on and beneath vein M; second band extending from C to vein M, abruptly narrowed on m-cu and isolated as a seam along basal section of M_{1+2}, in cells R and R_1 variegated by two ground droplets; third band most extensive, involving the broad apex, variegated by droplets in cells R_2, base of R_5 and near outer end of cell M_2; more yellowish spots at wing-tip in cells R_3 and R_4; prearcular field abruptly white; veins very pale in the ground areas, brown in the dark fields. Venation: Rs strongly arcuated, shorter than the petiole of cell R_3, the latter likewise strongly arcuated; R_5 less arched than M_{1+2}, the fork of cell R_5 thus asymmetrical.

Abdomen black, the caudal margins of the segments grey; genital shield and valves of ovipositor horn-yellow.

Holotype, ♀, Aitape, 1st January, 1937 (F. H. Taylor).

Trentepohlia (*Trentepohlia*) *delectabilis* is generally similar to Oriental species, such as *T.* (*T.*) *festivipennis* Edwards, *T.* (*T.*) *ornatipennis* Brunetti, and *T.* (*T.*) *venustipennis* Edwards, yet differs conspicuously from all in the pattern of the thorax and wings.

Riedelomyia papuensis, n. sp.

General colouration of mesonotum light brown, unmarked or virtually so; antennae virtually unmodified, at most with the basal two flagellar segments united into a fusion-segment but strongly constricted so the antennae appear to be 16-segmented; basal two flagellar segments light yellow, the remainder dark brown; pronotum and lateral pretergites china-white; legs yellow, the tips of femora narrowly white, preceded by a brown subterminal ring; wings with a faint greyish tinge, the prearcular and costal portions more whitened; a conspicuous brown pattern involving many of the veins, including a marginal series on all longitudinal veins; cell 1st M_2 very long, exceeding in length any of the veins beyond it; Rs and R_4 subequal in length; male terminalia with the dististyle single, terminating in spinous points.

♂.—Length about 3·5–4 mm.; wing, 4–4·2 mm.

♀.—Length about 5·5–6 mm.; wing, 4·5–4·8 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brown. Antennae 15 or 16 segmented, the flagellar segments not united into a conical fusion-segment as in the previously described species; scape and pedicel pale, more silvery above; basal two segments of flagellum light yellow, the remaining segments abruptly brown; the basal two flagellar segments although strongly separated by a constriction appear to be fused in both sexes, the suture between them not or but feebly indicated; all flagellar segments oval, with conspicuous verticils. Head silvery, more darkened on median portion.

Pronotum china-white above, darkened on sides, the colour continued laterad along pretergites to wing-root. Mesonotal praescutum, scutum and scutellum almost uniformly light brown, the centres of the scutal lobes a trifle darker; mediotergite a little darker brown. Pleura brownish- testaceous. Halteres dark brown. Legs with the coxae yellow, the fore and middle pair a little darkened basally; femora yellow, the tips narrowly whitened, preceded by poorly delimited subterminal brown rings; tibiae and tarsi pale yellow, the terminal tarsal segments darker. Wings (Fig. 7) with a faint greyish tinge, the prearcular and costal portions more whitened; a conspicuous brown pattern, including clouds at arculus, origin of Rs, fork of Sc, cord, outer end of cell 1st M_2 and at ends of all longitudinal veins, the largest at R_4; veins yellow, darker in the clouded areas. Venation: Veins C, Sc and R closely approximated; Rs and R_1 subequal; R_3 atrophied; R_2 longer than R_{1+2}; cell 1st M_2 very long, exceeding any of the veins beyond it.

Abdominal tergites dark brown; sternites paler except on lateral portions; terminalia obscure-yellow. Male terminalia (Fig. 11) of simple structure, the basistyle, *b*, obtuse at apex, provided with long coarse setae. Dististyle, *d*, apparently single but deeply divided; the dististyles of the two sides are slightly different, as shown. Aedeagus, *a*, broad, simple, narrowed outwardly; at and near apex with a few setae.

Holotype, ♂, Aitape, 26th December, 1936 (F. H. Taylor). Allotype, ♀, Wewak, 23rd November, 1936. Paratypes, 5 ♂, ♀, with the allotype, 18th–29th November, 1936 (F. H. Taylor); 1 ♂, January, 1937 (C. M. Deland).

The still poorly understood genus *Riedelomyia* Alexander has been known only from three previously described species, *R. niveiapicalis* (Brunetti), of south-western India; *R. gratiosa* Alexander, of Cochin State, India; and *R. teucholabina* (Alexander) of Fiji. These species have been discussed in detail in another paper by the present writer (*Philipp. J. Sci.*, 35, 1928, 481–484). The present fly shows the minimum development of the fusion-segment of the antennal flagellum, which, at most, feebly involves only the basal two segments. In its venation, especially the elongate cell 1st M_2, the present fly comes closest to *R. teucholabina*, differing most evidently in the structure and colouration of the antennae, the thoracic colouration, and in the details of venation, as the subequal Rs and R_1, in *teucholabina* the latter vein being markedly longer. The male terminalia is of simple structure and appears definitely Eriopterine in its fundamental features.

Styringomyia didyma Grimshaw.

Styringomyia didyma Grimshaw, *Fauna Hawaiiensis, Diptera*, iii, pt. 1, 1901, 10.

Idiophlebia pallida Grünberg, *Zool. Anzeig.*, xxvi, 1903, 527.

Very widespread in the Pacific and Austromalayan regions. 1 ♂, Aitape, 26th December, 1936 (F. H. Taylor).